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# **COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT DeRUSSY, HAWAII**

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 81**



**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management  
of Archaeological Collections***

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collection (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army with complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L.101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate, and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.					
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY  
FOR  
FORT DERUSSY, HAWAII**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the  
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,  
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 81**

**March 1996**

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## OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the Native Hawaiian organizations most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort DeRussy in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort DeRussy began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at: the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, Honolulu; the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The records search was performed at the above institutions in September of 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified Native Hawaiian organizations that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the groups or organizations that should be contacted and their points of contact (Appendix II).

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## RESEARCH RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT DERUSSY

Archaeological investigations at Fort DeRussy began in 1977 by Paul Rosendahl of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum to provide basic resource data to the U.S. Army for preparation of an installation Environmental Impact Statement by the U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii (USASCH). Since 1977, three groups have performed additional archaeological investigations:

BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii,  
International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii, and  
Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo, Hawaii.

Paul Rosendahl's 1977 investigations reportedly produced no artifact collections, but projects conducted by the other three groups have produced collections. Overall, investigations consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

### SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 38 ft<sup>3</sup> of boxed artifacts, plus 633 individual artifacts, and associated documentation have been identified for Fort DeRussy. Artifacts collected include prehistoric stone tools, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic materials, such as ceramic, glass, metal, shell, bone, wood, leather, and plastic.

As early as 1976, an inadvertent discovery of human remains was reported during a construction project at Fort DeRussy, and the remains were reburied on Fort DeRussy property (Davis 1992:18; Rosendahl 1977:I-24, II-10). In 1991, 1992, and 1993, human remains were discovered during archaeological work. All remains have been reported to have been left *in situ*, or to have been reburied on Fort DeRussy property (Carlson et al. 1995:29,40,42,45,4748; Davis 1992:18, 44; Rosendahl 1977:I-24, II-10; Simons *et al.* 1995:48; telephone conversation 8 January 1996 with Ingrid Carson of BioSystems, Inc.; electronic mail, 15 January 1996 received from Gail Murakami of Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.).

As of date of this report, the artifacts from Fort DeRussy are believed to be in the following three repositories:

BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii	~633 artifacts
International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii	~ 2 ft <sup>3</sup>
Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo, Hawaii	36 ft <sup>3</sup>

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort DeRussy* (Appendix III) provides more detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

### **NAGPRA-Related Materials**

The first reported discovery of human remains on Fort DeRussy property occurred in 1976 when remains of six individuals were inadvertently discovered during the excavation of sewer lines for the Hale Koa Hotel. These remains were reburied at Fort DeRussy (Davis 1992:18; Rosendahl 1977:I-24, II-10).

International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. conducted additional archaeological investigations on the property in 1990 and 1991. These are described in *Archaeological Monitoring of Environmental Baseline Survey and Excavations in Hawaiian Land Commission Award 1515 ('Apana 2), Fort DeRussy, Waikiki Oahu* (Davis 1992). This report notes the discovery of the remains of one individual in a historic soil horizon, but the remains were not excavated. Bertell Davis, the author of this report, attributes this burial to the Kaihuoloa household.

In 1992, BioSystems Analysis, Inc. discovered remains of one individual while conducting *Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Fort DeRussy* (Simons *et al.* 1995). These remains were discovered at site 50-80-14-4579, and left *in situ*.

In 1993, BioSystems Analysis, Inc. discovered additional human remains while monitoring subsurface utility excavations for Fort DeRussy (Carlson *et al.* 1995). According to

the report, between 39 and 52 individuals were discovered. Of these, eleven were left *in situ* with any disturbed fragments reinterred with the undisturbed portion. One set of remains was reinterred in the pit from which it had been excavated. The rest of the remains were exhumed and reinterred in a crypt on Fort DeRussy. For further details regarding human remains detected and/or excavated from Fort DeRussy see *Summary of Human Remains from Fort DeRussy* (Appendix V).

The final determination unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Fort DeRussy collections may be established upon further consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

## REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A list of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort DeRussy is attached as Appendix IV. It contains all references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. No references were found for Fort DeRussy in a search of the National Archeological Database (NADB).

## CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE FORT DERUSSY REGION

Hawaii is among some thirty-eight major archipelagos and islands referred to as Polynesia (Kirch 1984:19). Polynesian origins are believed to be based in the island realm of southeast Asia. The progress of settlement in this area of the world can be traced predominantly from west to east (Kirch 1984:41). Archaeological research indicates that as early as 50,000 years ago, a hunting/gathering population had colonized parts of Australia and New Guinea (Kirch 1984:53). Of the Polynesian archipelagos, Hawaii is one of the most isolated and remote. Its closest Polynesian neighbors are the Marquesas Islands which are located 3,862 km to the southwest (Kirch 1984:20). Through radiocarbon dating of occupation sites, colonization of Hawaii is believed to have occurred between AD 300-500 (Kirch 1984:77).

When the English sea captain James Cook arrived in Hawaii in 1778, Hawaiian society was divided into chiefs (*ali'i* and *konohiki*) and commoners (*maka'ainana*). The chiefs carried on a practice of tracing their genealogical descent from deified ancestors, whereas commoners did not maintain genealogies. "Ownership" or stewardship of land passed solely into the control of chiefs. Commoners lived on the land and cultivated it. Regular payment of labor and tribute to the chief bought these rights, rather than membership in a corporate descent group (Kirch 1985:294).



Land use was linked to a tiered system of land division. Whole islands or parts of large islands constituted independent chiefdoms, or *moku*, which were ruled by a supreme chief or *mo'i*. The island or *moku*, was divided into land sections known as *ahupua'a* (Kirch 1985:2; MacKenzie 1991:3; Parker 1989:10-11). The ideal *ahupua'a* existed as a self-sustaining pie-shaped wedge with its base reaching from the coast to its apex at the top of the mountains that were located in the center of the island. Each *ahupua'a* had a name and fixed boundaries (MacKenzie 1991:3; Parker 1989:13-14). An *ahupua'a* was controlled by a lesser chief, the *ali'i*, who in turn appointed stewards, *konohiki* to oversee production, collect tributes, and represent the chief. An *ahupua'a* was further divided into *'ili*. The people living in the *'ili* comprised the *'ohana*, extended households or groups of commoners (Kirch 1985:2; Parker 1989:10-11, 14).

Throughout the centuries preceding European contact, the various chiefs of the Hawaiian islands were continually attempting to extend their territories. A ruling chief obtained possession of land either through conquest or inheritance (Parker 1989:8). Until the reign of Kamehameha I, there were generally at least four separate kingdoms in the Hawaiian Islands (Alexander 1891:26). By 1795, Kamehameha I controlled all the Hawaiian islands except Kaua'i and in 1810 its ruler, Kaumuali'i, agreed to accept Kamehameha as sovereign although Kaumuali'i retained actual control of Kaua'i until his death in 1824 (MacKenzie 1991:5; Parker 1989:89).

It was during the rule of Kamehameha III that land was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the *maka'ainana*. The individual chiefs divided their lands with the king. The land granted to the king was then divided into government land and crown land, land privately owned by the king. What is known as the Great Mahele, or land division, began 27 January 1848 and continued to 7 March of that year. The commoners were offered fee-simple title for their house lot and the land they cultivated. Eleven thousand three hundred and nine such awards were made and are recorded in the "Mahele Book" deposited at the Land Office (Alexander 1891:256-257; MacKenzie 1991: 7; Parker 1989:109). The Board of Land Commissioners was established by law in 1845 to investigate and rule on land claims made by private individuals. In 1846, the commission adopted seven principles to guide their work dealing with degree of proof of a claim, commutation due to the government, rights of tenants, and unclaimed lands (MacKenzie 1991:6-7). This cleared way for the *maka'ainana*, who retained interest in the lands; to acquire ownership of their *kuleanas*, or farms. A tenant could present a claim to the land commission for the land he occupied and cultivated. Upon verification of the claim's authenticity, the tenant would receive fee simple title to his *kuleana* (MacKenzie 1991:8; Parker 1989:110).

In 1893, the United States overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and set up a provisional government. This provisional government, and later the Republic of Hawaii, designated Crown land and Government land as public land. When the United States annexed the Republic of Hawaii in 1898, the revolutionary government ceded these public lands to the federal government (Parker 1989:135).

When Hawaii was admitted to the Union as a state in 1959, its public lands received special status, unlike other states. The federal government relinquished to the new state the title to most of the former Crown and Government lands that had been ceded to the United States at the time of annexation. Certain lands that were set aside through an act of congress, executive order, presidential proclamation, or gubernatorial proclamation, remained the property of the United States with the proviso that these lands be returned to the state at such time as they are declared unnecessary to federal needs (MacKenzie:1991:18).

According to a map prepared by Hawaiian Studies Institute (1987), the present location of Fort DeRussy is within the pre-Mahele *moku* or district of Kona and *ahupua'a* of Waikiki. Sterling and Summers (1978:334a) place Fort DeRussy in the *ahupua'a* of Palolo in the Kona district. Fort DeRussy is located on the beach of Waikiki and is built on land that was once duck-hunting ponds for Hawaiian royalty (Evinger 1995:72; Rosendahl 1977:24). In ancient Hawaiian times, Waikiki was cultivated for food crops and fishponds. It was the most densely populated area of all the Hawaiian islands, and was the residence of the high chiefs (Rosendahl 1977:24).

The most common and widespread method of interment in ancient Hawaii was burial in sand dunes or in the earth, and occasionally in the caves located along the cliffs and terraces. Nearly all large dune deposits around the islands are known to contain large numbers of prehistoric burials. The burials themselves take a variety of forms, ranging from secondary bundle burials consisting of only a cranium and long bones, to primary flexed burials, to fully extended burials (Kirch 1985:240).

Archival research indicates that ten Native Hawaiian land claims were awarded in fee-simple in the area which is now Fort DeRussy. Most of these *kuleanas* were coastal house sites with inland gardens. One claim awarded to Mataio Kekuanaoa was for seven fishponds now underlying Fort DeRussy. W.C. Lunailo was awarded land adjacent to and extending into what is now Fort DeRussy (Davis 1989:14). Further land claim awards noted in Davis' report are included in Appendix VI.

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## SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations regarding archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and a list of points of contact at three Native Hawaiian organizations (Appendix II).

Two state-wide organizations are identified in NAGPRA (Sections 2.6 and 2.12) and must be contacted: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii; and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, the non-profit, Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. Additionally, the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service recommends contacting the relevant island burial council (National Park Service 1993).

Although only the above mentioned organizations are identified in Appendix II, there may be other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues. The statutory definition (Section 2.11) should be used to identify any other Native Hawaiian organizations:

“Native Hawaiian organization” means any organization which:

- (A) serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;
- (B) has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians,  
and
- (C) has expertise in Native Hawaiian Affairs.

Additionally, the term “Native Hawaiian” is defined as “any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii” (Section 2.10).

Refer to 43 CRF Part 10 for the implementing regulations for NAGPRA.

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## APPENDIX I

### DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS

[Installation Header]

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, President  
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei  
P.O. Box 190  
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190

Dear Mr. Nihipali:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort DeRussy that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort DeRussy has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort DeRussy is responsible for approximately 38 cubic feet plus an additional 633 artifacts reportedly housed at: BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, Hawaii; International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii; and Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo, Hawaii. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations from 1989 to present. The collections consist of stone flakes and tools, animal remains, historic material such as ceramic, glass, metal, shell, bone, wood, leather, and plastic, as well as associated documents such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. In our review of collection documentation, human skeletal remains have been encountered on Fort DeRussy property and have been left in their original burial location or have been reburied on the installation's property. No associated funerary objects were identified.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, and as defined in Section 2.(11), we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort DeRussy and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Ms. Linda Kawai'ono Delaney  
Land & Natural Resources Officer  
Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500  
Honolulu, HI 96613

Dear Ms. Delaney:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort DeRussy that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort DeRussy has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort DeRussy is responsible for approximately 38 cubic feet plus an additional 633 artifacts reportedly housed at: BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, Hawaii; International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii; and Paul H. Rosendahl, PhD., Inc., Hilo, Hawaii. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations from 1989 to present. The collections consist of stone flakes and tools, animal remains, historic material such as ceramic, glass, metal, shell, bone, wood, leather, and plastic, as well as associated documents such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. In our review of collection documentation, human skeletal remains have been encountered on Fort DeRussy property and have been left in their original burial location or have been reburied on the installation's property. No associated funerary objects were identified.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, and as defined by Section 2.(11), we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].



To facilitate discussions between Fort DeRussy and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson  
Oahu Burial Committee  
98-295 Ualo #X4  
Aiea, HI 96701

Dear Ms. Cayan:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort DeRussy that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort DeRussy has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort DeRussy is responsible for approximately 38 cubic feet plus an additional 633 artifacts reportedly housed at: BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, Hawaii; International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii; and Paul H. Rosendahl, PhD., Inc., Hilo, Hawaii. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations from 1989 to present. The collections consist of stone flakes and tools, animal remains, historic material such as ceramic, glass, metal, shell, bone, wood, leather, and plastic, as well as associated documents such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. In our review of collection documentation, human skeletal remains have been encountered on Fort DeRussy property and have been left in their original burial location or have been reburied on the installation's property. No associated funerary objects were identified.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, as well as with recommendation from the National Park Service Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort DeRussy and the Oahu Burial Committee on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

## **APPENDIX II**

### **NATIVE HAWAIIAN POINTS OF CONTACT**

#### **Organizations Named in the Statute**

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, President  
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei  
P.O. Box 190  
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190  
(808) 565-6575

Ms. Linda Kawai'ono Delaney  
Land & Natural Resources Officer  
Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500  
Honolulu, HI 96613  
(808) 586-3742  
(808) 586-3799 FAX

#### **Island Burial Council**

Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson  
Oahu Burial Committee  
98-295 Ualo #X4  
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## APPENDIX III

### SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT DERUSSY

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

**COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

**DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

**ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

**BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

**SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector
Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI	Ingrid Carlson	(808) 261-4300	Fort DeRussy	50-80-14-4570, 50-80-14-4574, 50-80-14-4575, 50-80-14-4576, 50-80-14-4579, 50-80-14-4590	Mar. 27, 1992 - May 6, 1992	Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI
Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI	Ingrid Carlson	(808) 261-4300	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	50-80-14-4570, 50-80-14-4574, 50-80-14-4966	Jan. 1992 - Aug. 1993	Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI
International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, HI	Gail Murakami	(808) 946-2548			Feb. 6, 1989 - Apr. 5, 1989	Bertell D. Davis
International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, HI	Gail Murakami	(808) 946-2548	Land Commission Award 1515		Oct. 30, 1990 - Nov. 1, 1990 & Mar. 11-27, 1991	Bertell D. Davis
Paul H. Rosendahl, PhD., Inc., Hilo, HI	Wanda Pua-Kalpo, Lab Supervisor	(808) 969-1763	Hale Koa Hotel	50-80-14-4570	Jun. 29-30, 1989	Paul H. Rosendahl, PhD., Inc.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM]

As of March 1996

Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period
50-80-14-4570, 50-80-14-4574, 50-80-14-4575, 50-80-14-4576, 50-80-14-4579, 50-80-14-4590	Mar. 27, 1992 - May 6, 1992	Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI	~ 507 Artifacts	Prehistoric Flakes, Fishhook, Pebble, Poi Pounder, Faunal Remains & Charcoal Samples; Historic Glass, Ceramic, Metal, Wood, Shell, Bone, Leather, Plastic	Prehistoric; Historic
50-80-14-4570, 50-80-14-4574, 50-80-14-4966	Jan. 1992 - Aug. 1993	Bio Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailu, HI	~ 126 Artifacts	Prehistoric Flakes, Waterworn Pebbles, and Tools; Historic Glass, Ceramic, Metal, Shell and Bone	Prehistoric; Historic
	Feb. 6, 1989 - Apr. 5, 1989	Bertell D. Davis	1 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Basalt Poi Pounder and Basalt Flake; Historic Ceramic, Glass, Metal and Rubber	Prehistoric; Historic
	Oct. 30, 1990 - Nov. 1, 1990 & Mar. 11-27, 1991	Bertell D. Davis	1 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Flakes, Adz, Pumice & Coal; Historic Stoneware, Ceramic, Glass, Metal and Wood	Prehistoric; Historic
50-80-14-4570	Jun. 29-30, 1989	Paul H. Rosendahl, PhD., Inc.	36 cu. ft. of Artifacts; 1.33 linear ft. of Documentation	Ceramic, Glass, Butchered faunal, Metal, Plastic	Historic, 1830-1880



Section Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
7 Artifacts	Prehistoric Flakes, Fishhook, Pebble, Poi Pounder, Faunal Remains & Charcoal Samples; Historic Glass, Ceramic, Metal, Wood, Shell, Bone, Leather, Plastic	Prehistoric; Historic			Burial Encountered & Left in Situ
Artifacts	Prehistoric Flakes, Waterworn Pebbles, and Tools; Historic Glass, Ceramic, Metal, Shell and Bone	Prehistoric; Historic			All Remains Encountered were left in Situ or Reburied
ft.	Prehistoric Basalt Poi Pounder and Basalt Flake; Historic Ceramic, Glass, Metal and Rubber	Prehistoric; Historic			None
ft.	Prehistoric Flakes, Adz, Pumice & Coal; Historic Stoneware, Ceramic, Glass, Metal and Wood	Prehistoric; Historic			Burial Encountered & Left in Situ
ft. of ts; 1.33 ft. of mentation	Ceramic, Glass, Butchered faunal, Metal, Plastic	Historic, 1830-1880			None

## APPENDIX IV

### MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Fieldwork  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

NADB No. \_\_\_\_\_

PD-C Collection No. \_\_\_\_\_

## PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Information obtained by: \_\_\_\_\_

*PD-C Project:*

Subject Property:

*Repository (name and location):*

*Record Collection Name/Number:*

*Report Date and Length (in pages):*

*Author(s):*

*Title:*

*Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):*

*Subcontractor/Address (city, state):*

*Report Series and Number:*

*Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):*

*Sponsoring Agency/Address:*

*Project Name and Location:*

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

## PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

*Site Numbers:*

*Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):*

*Material Classes (range):*

*Artifact Collections and Locations:*

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

*Record Collections and Locations:*

*NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)*

Human Skeletal Remains

\_\_\_\_\_

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

Objects

Associated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Unassociated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sacred \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Patrimony \_\_\_\_\_

Object Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

*Cultural Affiliation(s):*

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

*Comments:*

MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Title : Report of Human Remains Found During the Realignment of Kalia Road, Ft. DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu.

Series : J-4051

Date : 12/93

Length : 9

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Co., Honolulu, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Title : Report of Human Remains Found During the Realignment of Kalia Road, Ft. DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu. (Draft).

Series : J-4051

Date : 03/94

Length : 77

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Co., Honolulu, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Title : Summary Report of Human Remains Found at Ft. DeRussy, Waikiki During Phase I Construction of the Hale Koa Hotel on Kalia Road.

Series : J-4051

Date : 07/93

Length : 9

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Co., Honolulu, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Carlson

First name : Ingrid

Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Summary Report at the Completion of Laboratory Analysis for the Phase I Monitoring of Kalia Road Realignment, Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu.

Series : J-3627.601

Date : 05/94

Length : 55

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Carlson

First name : Ingrid

Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors : Francis Eble, James McIntosh, and Paul L. Cleghorn

Title : Archaeological Monitoring and Investigations During Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment and Underground Utilities, Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu. (Draft).

Series : J3627-601

Date : 02/95

Length : 77

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Cleghorn

First name : Paul

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Summary Report at the Completion of Laboratory Processing for the Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Fort DeRussy, O'ahu.

Series :

Date : 11/30/92

Length : 100

Contract Number : DACA83-91-D-0024, D.O. 001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Honolulu District, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Cummings

First name : Linda

Middle Initial : Scott

Secondary Authors :

Title : Stratigraphic Pollen Analysis of Pond Sediments at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu, Hawaii. Appendix C in Archaeological Data Recovery at Fort DeRussy....by Simons et al.

Series : 627-101

Date : 03/95

Length :

Contract Number : DACA83-91-D-0024, Delivery Order 0001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor : Paleo Research Laboratories

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Davis

First name : Bertell

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Monitoring of Environmental Baseline Survey and Excavations in Hawaiian Land Commission Award 1515 ('Apana 2), Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu. Final Report.

Series :

Date : 11/92

Length : 94

Contract Number : DACA83-90-C-0066

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Davis

First name : Bertell

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Excavation in Hawaiian Land Commission Award 1515 ('Apana 2) at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu.

Series : Paper presented at 1992 Society for Hawaiian Archaeology Conference

Date : 1992

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, HI

Contractor :

Subcontractor :



MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Davis

First name : Bertell

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Memo to Dr. Joyce Bath, SHPO Office, RE: Reports on Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, by PHRI.....unsolicited comment.

Series :

Date : n.d.

Length : 3

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Bertell Davis, Archaeologist

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Davis

First name : Bertell

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Historical Research at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, Island of O'ahu, Hawaii.

Series :

Date : 12/89

Length : 159

Contract Number : DACA(NAF)83-89-R-0018

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Johnson

First name : Robert

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors : Paul L. Cleghorn and Thomas L. Jackson

Title : Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Investigations at Fort DeRussy, O'ahu Island, Hawaii.

Series :

Date : 03/92

Length : 43

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Honolulu District, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Rosendahl

First name : Paul

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii (USASCH) Part II: Tables.

Series :

Date : 03/77

Length : 57

Contract Number : DACA84-76-C-0175

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Rosendahl

First name : Paul

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii (USASCH). Part I: Report Text.

Series :

Date : 03/77

Length : 106

Contract Number : DACA84-76-C-0175

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Rosendahl

First name : Paul

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Letter Report: Interim Report Upon Completion of Field Work, Hale Koa Hotel Subsurface Inventory Survey-Luan Facility, Kalia, Land of Waikiki, District of Kona, Island of O'ahu.

Series : 515-071089

Date : 07/14/89

Length : 6

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : USACFSC (funding) Hale Koa Hotel, Fort DeRussy, Honolulu

Contractor : Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D. Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort DeRussy, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Simons

First name : Jeanette

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Paul L. Cleghorn, Robert J. Jackson, and Thomas L. Jackson

Title : Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, O'ahu, Hawaii. (Draft).

Series : 627-101

Date : 03/95

Length : 100

Contract Number : DACA83-91-D-0024, Delivery Order 0001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort DeRussy, HI

Last name : Streck, Jr.

First name : Charles

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Human Burial Discovery During Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Fort DeRussy, Waiki, Oahu Island, Hawaii, 20 May 1992. (Letter Report).

Series :

Date : 05/21/92

Length : 6

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

## APPENDIX V

### SUMMARY OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM FORT DERUSSY

Site #	# of Individuals	Date Discovered	Contractor/ Principal Investigator	Project	Status
50-80-14-9500 "DeRussy Reburials"	6	1976	unknown	Construction of Hale Koa Hotel	reburied at Fort DeRussy
-----	1	1991	International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc./Bert Davis	Hawaiian Land Commission Award 1515	not excavated
50-80-14-4579:4 (SHPO Burial #416)	1	5/20/92	Bio-Systems, Inc./Paul Cleghorn & Thomas Jackson	Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations	left in situ
50-80-14-4574:8A	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	exhumed & reinterred in crypt at Fort DeRussy
50-80-14-4574:8B	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	exhumed & reinterred in crypt at Fort DeRussy
50-80-14-4570:7A	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	exhumed & reinterred in crypt at Fort DeRussy
50-80-14-4570:7A	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ with disturbed fragments returned
50-80-14-4570:7B	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ with disturbed fragments returned

50-80-14-4570:8	26-39	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	5 left in situ; others reinterred in crypt at Fort DeRussy
50-80-14-4570:9	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ with disturbed fragments returned
50-80-14-4570:10	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ with disturbed fragments returned
50-80-14-4570:11	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ with disturbed fragments returned
50-80-14-4570:12	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	reinterred in excavated pit
50-80-14-4966:1	at least 4	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	exhumed & reinterred in crypt at Fort DeRussy
50-80-14-4966:2	1	1993	Bio-Systems, Inc./Ingrid Carlson	Phase I: Kalia Road Realignment	left in situ

## APPENDIX VI

### LIST OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS RELATED TO THE LANDS OCCUPIED BY FORT DERUSSY

Appendix VI is a table compiled by Bertell Davis and included in his 1989 report: *Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Historical Research at Fort DeRussy, Waikiki, Island of Oahu, Hawaii*.

LCA Number	Awardee	Acreage	Number of 'Apana	Land Name	Royal Patent*
104FL	M.Kekuanaoa	1.49	4	Kalia, Kawehehue, Mo'okahi, and Hamohamo	4492-4493
867	Nihopuu	1.62	2	Kalia	2275
1407	Kaeina	0.25	2	Kaila and Kamoku	7063
1409	Nakoko	2.92	2	Kaila	4154
1410	Paele	1.20	1	Kaila	1274
1515	Kaihuoloa	0.88	2	Kaila	2840
1758	Kalaeone	6.51	3	Kaila and Kamoku	6873
1765	Kahikaele and Kamaile	0.25	1	Kaila	4248
2033	Umi	0.71	2	Kaila and Waiaka	3049
2511	Alapai	4.60	1	Kaila	3441
8559B	W.C. Lunalilo	----	29	'Ili lele o Pau	8311

\* Royal Patents were the means by which the Land Claim Awards were conveyed to the awardee